acquiring public confidence, and that confidence

would speedily be lost if in any case the money won

by a customer were not forthcoming. Mr.

Wright does in fact pay if he loses,

and whether he gets the money from

anybody else or not is a matter of indifference to the

lucky fellow who gets it from him. So far as the

public knows, and as the law knows, Mr. Wright is

simply a "bookmaker" on a gigantic scale. To the

ordinary advantages of that lucrative business he

adds the advantage of paying himself a commis-

sion on the money he loses. There are many such

houses in England. Wright's is perhaps the

largest. Morris, who is also under prosecution, is

another great one. You may judge of the extent

of their business from two facts. On last year's

Derby, when Blue Gown won, the amount

paid on that single horse, through Wright alone, was

more than three hundred thousand pounds sterling-

somewhere near two millions of what now pass for

dollars in America. The other fact shows the system

as well as extent of the business. The sums received

are entered in a book like a check-book. A receipt

for each sum is torn out of the book, and the coun-

terfoll, containing a corresponding entry, remains in

the volume. When Wright was arrested the police

found this book-indeed there was no concealment

about it, for the business was carried on in daylight

in a public office with a great number of clerks. The

book contained 56,000 vouchers, of which \$2,908 had

been taken out. Each one represented somebody's

investment, and this enormous number covered a

period of only two months. They varied in amount

from ten shillings to fifty pounds, and the whole

sum must have exceeded £100,000, and probably was

Considering that there are some hundreds of such

houses all-over England, and that their operations

are carried on with every sort of publicity, that they

can only be carried on at all by the complicity of the

public, and that they have gone on thus openly for

years, it produces a sensation of surprise to find that

it is all done in flagrant violation of law. There is a

statute some fifteen years old against betting houses,

known to lawyers as the 16 and 17 Vict. 119, which

was carried through Parliament by the present Chief-

Justice, then Attorney-Gen. Cockburn. It would be

very mederate to say that half the members of the

House of Commons and more than half the Lords

are habitual gamblers on the turf. Nevertheless,

they passed this law without objection, for it was

understood that it was meant to put down

betting by persons of an inferior class.

on the part of poor men who cannot risk more than

ten shillings at a time is an immoral transaction

while betting on a large scale is a truly gentlemanly

sport. If you happen to be a clerk and are tempted

to rob your master's till for the sake of backing a

Derby favorite, the master class has a plain interest

in disconraging these ventures. If you are Duke of

Newcastle, and only squander a frevenue of £70,000

a year, it is supposed to be nobody's business but

your own-does not degrade the patrician order of

which you are a distinguished member, nor lower the

tone of public morals, nor encourage the clerk to fol-

low your example, and "plunge" to the extent of his

the police two or three weeks ago. They were

promptly convicted by the magistrates. Gradually,

the police flew at higher game. One of their victims

was a well-known operator at Manchester. If you

carry bags-as Judas did-inscribed with their ad-

dresses in large letters-as I suppose Judas did

not. These are the professional bookmakers,

and some of them are "commission agents"

of the Wright and Morris pattern. So powerful

and coarse are their voices that one might suppose

they had formerly been costermongers and gone

howling their vegetable wates through London

streets, but that having been driven by misfortune

or knavery to abandon a respectable calling they

had taken to the Ring, as less desperate men take to

drink or to picking pockets. Upon a good many of

these ornaments to society has the law lately laid its

hand, but it was not believed that the authorities

were in earnest till they fell upon such leviathans as

Messrs, Morris and Wright. Rich and powerful as

these men are, they were arrested by police officers

under special instructions, and had to appear at the

police court-the immortal court still held in a dingy

little room in Bow-st. These, like the other cases,

were prepared with care. Sums of money had been

sent by police agents to Wright's and to Morris's to

be invested in different races, and it appeared that

in one case at least the officer had been lucky enough

to win, and had actually got his money from Mr.

sion. It is not stated whether he was allowed

to keep it. There was no want of evi-

dence in either case, and the magistrate

not always to be said of magistrates when the ac

cused is a person of wealth and the offense one

which a great part of the community think no

offense at all. Needless to say that on behalf of the

prisoners there was a strong array of learned counsel,

yet the evidence against their clients was so conclu-

sive and the law so clear that there was found a

difficulty in stating a case with enough elements of

doubt in it to be carried up for final adjudication.

But the counsel for the prosecution being as anxious

as the other side for a decisive opinion, the magis-

trate, Sir Thomas Henry, finally consented that the

case should stand over for a fortnight to give the

lawyers time to agree on a case for the Queen's Bench.

Messrs. Wright and Morrispledge themselves that they

will suspend business meanwhile, and all the smaller

fry are naturally in great distress at the possible

destruction of their trade, which they must pursue, if

It was supposed at first that the sudden activity

of the police was due to the zeal of the new Metro-

politan Chief of Police, Col. Henderson. The

at all for the present, less openly than heretofore.

showed himself perfectly ready to convict-a thing

have surely noticed the cruel faces of the

means, or of his opportunities for petty largeny. A few fellows of the baser sort were first seized by

it is well known that betting

£200,000 or £300,000,

Vol. XXIX No. 8,818.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S MESSAGE-A LIST OF REFORMS. Parts, Monday, July 12, 1869. In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, a Mossage from the Emrerer Napoleon was presented and read by Minister donker. The Message states that the Emperor had resolved to convoke the Senate, to consider the following questions, viz.; the right of the Corps Legislatif to elect its own officers; the simplification of he methods of presenting and examining amendments to projects of law; the submission to the Corps of commercial treaties for approval; the con-

of the budget; the abolition of any incompatiof the budget; the abolition of any incompatitime, which exists between holding at the same
time a seat in the Corps and office in
the Ministry; and the extension of the right
of interval later. Similar questions with of interpellation. Similar questions with respect to Senate are hereafter to be considered. The Emperor believes that these measures will meet all demands. In conclusion, he asks the deputies to con-sider how often he has abandoned certain of his own prerogatives in the public interest for these already granted, which form an integral part of the institutions of the Empire. They ought to leave intact these rights which have been explicitely confided to him by the people, and which are essential con-

ditions of power as the safeguard of order and society. The message announces no changes in the Ministry. The reforms which it proposes are generally considered to amount to the concession of bona fide ministerial responsibility as an element of the

Executive Government. PROGRESS OF THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE. BREST, Monday, July 12, 1869.

Dispatches have been received through the new Cable from the Great Eastern up to this morning. The steamer was off Newfoundland and only thirty miles from the spot where the splice is to be made.

THE PROSPECT-NAPOLEON JOCULAR-HIS OB-SERVATIONS.

LONDON, Monday, July 12, 1869. As predicted would be the case in previous dispatches, the Emperor Louis Napoleon yields his assent to the demands of the Legislative Body, the nature of which has been already stated. No change m the Ministry has yet been announced, but the reorganization of the Cabinet within a short time is certain. Throughout the whole of this crisis the Emperor has exhibited his peculiar tact and shrewdness. He invited nearly all the Deputies in the Corps Legislatif to a dinner and soirée at St. Cloud this week. He has chatted playfully with many of them of all different shades of opinion, giving expression to many of those piquant sayings so attractive to Frenchmen. For instance, to one, by whom he had been taken by the button-hole, he said, "Ah! Monsieur Buffet, you mean to take hold of my coat for fear I may pull back." To a group of several with whom he was conversing on the situation, he said: "You begin to treat me like the old lion in the fable, trying to cut my nails, and take out my teeth and leave me nothing but my mane, which is considered harmless. To others he said "the elections prove clearly that I must choose between Empire and Revolution. Between neither system can individuals be set up." To others he said." I will give full satisfaction to the liberal aspirations of all parties, but have decided to cease concessions at the boundaries prescribed in the constitution." While the Emperor's conduct for the past few days is regarded as adroit, it is not considered as likely to stop the agitation for further concessions and reforms.

AUSTRIA.

REFUSAL TO TAKE PART AGAINST THE GECU-MENICAL COUNCIL.

VIENNA, Monday, July 12, 1869. Baron Von Benst has replied to the recent Circular of the Bavarian Prime Minister, Prince Hohenlohe, | have ever pursued your studies of human nature inon the Œcumenical Council. He refuses to take part side the betting ring at Doneaster or Epsem, you against the anticipated decisions of the Council; and says he considers it time to take steps when the Council declares against the rights of States. THE RED BOOK-A POLICY OF PEACE DECLARED.

VIENNA, Monday, July 12, 1869. The official Red Book, which has just made its appearance, says the Government has no reason for keeping from the public its dealings with Prussia and the other German States; that diplomacy is interested in maintaining the existing status. It does not menace the general peace, but respects other powers, and remains perfectly neutral

> THE EASTERN QUESTION. THE TIMES ON RUSSIAN EXTENSION.

London, Monday, July 12, 1869. The Times, in an article on the progress made by Russian power in the East, regards the absorption of petty Mussulman States by Russia as a benefit to the world; but says her presence in Asia must be consistent with the maintenance of British anthority in India. With India prosperous and contented, continues The Times, we are safe. When the security of our power in India is felt, and all fear of Russia is dissipated, both countries may unite to develop the Wright, some eight or nine pounds less the commis-

SERVIA.

vast regions committed to their care.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS. BELGRADE, Monday July 12, 1869. The proposition for establishing the equality of all citizens has been promulgated by the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REFORM CLUB-THE OXFORD CREW. LONDON, Monday, July 12, 1869. Messrs. Bright and Forster have withdrawn their resignations, which they recently tendered to the Reform Club. The Oxford Boat Crew have gone into active training.

AN ORANGE RIOT.

BELFAST, Monday, July 12, 1869. A riot occurred here yesterday between Orangemen and Catholics. For a time mob-law was supreme. Much excitement prevailed. At length the rioters were dispersed. Only one arrest was made. GRANGE DEMONSTRATION.

DUBLIN, Monday, July 12, 1869. The Orange Societies made strong public demon strations in Belfast and at other points to-day, but

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1869.

money on some horse sure not to win, and when | tersall's. Business men in Wall-st, are familiar with he has not won, the respectable Mr. Wright, equally those little yellow slips which are sent round by venof course, puts the money into his pocket. But ders of telegraphic news, telling from hour to hour where money is sent to back a particular horse, the the prices of stocks the world over. Just such little fiction is kept up that some third person-name not slips go from Tattersall's all over England, with the necessary to be known to the public, but might be latest betting quotations, and the betting houses fill called we will say, Mrs. Harris-bets against that their commissions in accordance with the prices thus horse and wins or loses. But the possibility in carrymade for them. ing on a great business like Mr. Wright's, consists in

Anybody can see, then, that to proceed against the betting-houses and leaving Tattersall's untouched is only pruning off the branches of a tree that ought to be torn up by the roots. The counsel for Morris justly complained that his client should be attached while the greatest offenders in the land went unmolested. The newspapers published the betting quotations as regularly as ever, and although the Bow-st. magistrate warned the commission agents not to continue operations pending the present trials, he said in respect to Tattersall's, that the case was not before him. There may be a distinction in law between the two, but there is none in morals, and whether or not the case be within the jurisdiction of Bow-st., it is clearly within the power of the Home Secretary to begin proceedings against Tattersall's, as he has against the others, and try the legal question. If he will do this, we may believe that he wants to put down gambling on the turf. If he will not do it, the only conclusion will be the old one, that in England there is one law for the aristocratic criminal, and

quite another for the plebeian. CUBA.

SPANISH ADVICES-FREE COMMUNICATION TO THE COAST.

HAVANA, July 12 .- Dispatches from Puerto Principe to the 9th inst, have been received. Railroad communication to the coast was free of interruption. The garrison had been reënforced by a battalion of marines from Spain. Advices from Nuevitas are to the 10th. Gen. Puello was in command of the town. The rebels attempted to surprise San Miguel near Nuevitas, but failed. The vomito is raging in Remedies with unusually fatal effect.

SKIRMISHING-ESTATES CONFISCATED.

Col. Trillo reports that he had an engagement with the rebels in the Sagna district, in which the latter suffered a heavy loss. The Spanish casualties were trifling. Skirmishes have also taken place at Quemado, Caoba, and La Esperanza, which in each case resulted in the dispersion of the rebel bands. In addition to the seizures already reported, 33 estates, the property of alleged rebels, have been embargoed. OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN-ROUT OF THE SPAN-

Day before yesterday at 12 m., our troops at two encounters with the enemy near this place. One of the attacks was hended by Capt. Juan Growra, who aused the enemy a troops a loss of 16 killed, mobilized chires and blacks; made a few prisoners, of whom some scaped. This first light took place at the farm of La aridad, belonging to Citizen Fanstine Miranda. The nearly was pursued up to San Lazaro, where the last one of his men was slain.

follows:

"I am preparing breakfast, for as soon as finished I will again move after the enemy. We have had three combats. I expect to engage him with a few men of my own, and a company of Pawado. We have lost a few men, and we have killed some of the enemy's forces. This latter has operated against us with cavalry and infantry. Our men have deported themselves well. The young Julius Sanguily is a valiant man. We got hold of a least of the earth.

Our country and liberty. June 14, 1869. The General-MANUEL QUESADA."

Published for the understanding of all.

For V. Aquillera.

Secretary of War of the Republic of Cuba.

THE ATTACK AT LAS TUNAS—TRIUMPH OF THE CUBANS. The Citizen-General Vicente Garcia writes, under dat

I.A MINOS, June II, 1869.

Fortune has deprived our enemies of another triumph. Yesterday, at 11 of the merning, I heard from Yarcy that the Spanish troops had been at that point two days before, with the object to accommany the rest of a convoy, but were now returning to Tunes. At the same time that this news reached me the enemy arrived at a point called Navarigo, where I was digging trenches. I had only half-finished the work, and had no idea that these troops could be soon back to this place. As you will easily comprehend, it was not this place. As you will easily comprehend, it was not possible for me to fight so well from these half completed works as I might have done had they been fully completed and all my forces been put in them. At this time my whole force did not exceed 250 men. I placed these to the best advantage and broke fire upon the onemy, and continued amboying his rear up to the Savanna of Becerra, in the march to which many dead of the enemy were left in the road. Our troops, when the enemy commenced retiring, followed up with enthusiasm, valor and the accustomed interest. After the ravanna had been accustomed interest. After the ravanna had been approaching a hillock near to Tunas, passed, and when approaching a hillock near to Tunas, La Mrvos, June 11, 1869. were left in the read. Our troops, when the enemy commenced retiring, followed up with enthusiasm, valor and the accustomed interest. After the savanna had been passed, and when approaching a hillock near to Tunas, the Spaniards were again attacked by 35 or 40 of our men who had pushed ahead of the other troops. It is not possible to explain to you the heroism of these fellows. It is enough to say that after a fight of an hour more than 200 Spaniards were dispersed, they being the men who guarded four wagons in the rear, leaving behind 17 dead bodies and two prisoners, of whom one was shot in the act of capture, because he was of the mobilized troops. It would not be just if I were to fail to make mention of Col. Fice Vega, Commander Enlogio Quintere, and Lieutenants Mannel Cruz, Cados Zaidivar, and Domingo Ruiz Cordova, all of whom exhibited a desperate valor. Cel. Rubalcalba, who arrived opportunely at the point of attack, with his accustomed activity and efficacy, aided me in seizing the convoy, and in carrying it back, but which came near being lost, because we could not move as rapidly as we expected. A column, which had left Tunas to receive this party from Maniabin, came up; our men were all of accord and full of enthusiasm. They were able to whip these men even with the machete, and there was no time to use anything clae, for the enemy had ywounded, and two others slightly hurt. The chemy left twenty-ains bodies on the field, and we learned from two prisoners, whem we shot, that many were carried off wounded. I think I cannot be mistaken when I say that the Spaniards lost at least 150 men. The forces were altogether, about 600 men. We took off four wagons with suxteen ozen; one of these wagons was loaded with rice, another with mascabado, another with cakes, and the last with accourtments of wur. The latter were, however, rendered usclers by reason of having been exposed to great rains. We also took many papers and a flag. Among the first there were important documents which are sent you berewith. We to

And published for general intelligence. Our country and liberty.

F. V. AGIULERA, Secretary of War.

GEN. QUESADA TO GEN. LETONA.

Frains outrages are of almost aduly occurrence. Let sight, Capt, Lambert was shot near his own when the sight, Capt, Lambert was shot near his own when the sight of the season was promptly arrested.

The BRAD ON THE RETTRO HOUSES, Lambert was shot near his own when the state of the season was promptly arrested.

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The BRAD ON THE RESTTRO HOUSES, Lambert was shot near his own whether this propose was promptly arrested to have a proposed to the brink Bill; is the Government raid office the proposed for the propose

that our Government invites our enemies to the exercise of a proper conduct and the carrying on of a war upon civilized principles. And for this reason I promptly gave up these political prisoners who had fallen in my power. To resume, and reserving the right to adopt whatever conduct in the other States of the island may be practiced by the Spanish chiefs therein, I invite your Excellency to let me know what are the rules you propose to adopt, in this regard, in the State of Camaguay. If you suppose I have exagerated the account given to you with regard to the child spoken of, I propose to send it to you to be questioned. His name is Fructueso, and if you entertain the sentiments which, I repeat, your antecedents induced me to suppose you did, let me know that the war is to be carried on in the territory occupied by your troops in the regular civilized mode. I embrace this occasion to offer to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

SUPPOSED CAPTURE OF CORRESPONDENCE—MORE SUPPOSED CAPTURE OF CORRESPONDENCE-MORE

CRUELTIES. Washington, July 12 .- The intelligence pubshed in the Associated Press dispatch to the different journals, to the effect that a large and valuable correspondence has lately been captured by the Spanish au-thorities at Batabano, is incorrect. There is authority for saying that the Spanish officials were, in this particu-

for saying that the Spanish officials were, in this particular affair, deceived—a ruse having been devised in this instance by the Cabans to draw the Government detectives off on the wrong seent. The interesting and important correspondence which was supposed to have been captured has already arrived in New York, and your journal will be able, day after to-morrow morning, as I am informed, to lay some of it before your renders.

The Governor of Calon received notice, not long since, of a landing on the Southern coast; he hastened to that point with a small force, met no one, but as he could not well return without doing something, he found it convenient to shoot a few persons whom he accused of being spies of the insurpents. Learning that the Governor was in this place, a platoon of insurgents marched there. The population becoming alarmed, word was sent for other Spanish troops to come up, and a column of infantry, some chapelgorris and volunteers, all on horseback, marched up rapidly to Palmilia, but the rebels were not there. These moved in the direction of Carthagena, because they were informed that the rebels, reinforced, had taken that route. The Government troops went on until they reached the residence of one Lamadri. There they saw two men clearing and putting in order a plantain farm. The soldiers entered the house and called up the two men. One was afraid and did not move; the other came forward. This latter one was asked about where might be found the insurgents, and not knowing what to say, for he was ignerant of the locality of the reside could not reply. The shots fired into it, after he was killed. The other fied, He was the sort-in-law of Lanndrid. Three shots were fired at him, and, thinking him dead, they left him upon the field. He died shortly after, and the ladies got enough money to bury him. The same conduct was observed by these fellows with reference to mother individual at Palmillas. Luis Garcia, a wagoner, was seized and his wagons (loaded) were taken to Aquica; he was carried to the prison at Colon; bence five chapelgoris teck him, and, without spiritual or temporal comforts, he was slain outside of the town.

THE CUBAN SOLDIERS ON GARDINER'S ISLAND-The following is the statement of a Cuban

I collisted with Col. Ryan, on Gardiner's Island:

I collisted with many others in the Cuban cause about June 1, at No. 555 Broadway, in the command of Capt. Poters, Being under the surveillance of the United States Marshals and Spanish spies, wel were obliged to remove to Jersey City, where we were quartered at Cooper Hall. Being again discovered it was resolved to transfer as again, and each man was directed to go into the lower hall, where Capt. Snyder, who was in command, took each man aside, gave him 15 cents, the price of a ferry ticket to Elm Park, Staten Island, and instructed him to go as privately as possible to that place. We only stand there until 3 o'clock next morning, when we embarked on board the tay boat Chase, steamed up the Sound and anchored of Gardiner's Island, to walt for the steamer. The McCool was also in waiting, having on board a large number of men, among them Col. Ryan, disguised as a deck-hand. The McCool was ordered to New-London to take in stores, both beats being entirely destitute, when some of the men desected, and gave information which led to their capture. Col. Ryan being then on board the Chase, ordered up at top the total destarting there four days, with nothing to eat but mussels, clams and fish. At the end of fait time a ting arrived, tringing us ten days' rations each. On Sunday, the thinst, Mr. Gardiner, the owner of the island, sent us ten gallons of whisky, which it was resolved to devote to the ddier, now with Col. Ryan, on Gardiner's Island:

and a hiding place in a high hill overlooking the Sour

UNPRECEDENTED DROUTH-STREAMS AND WELLS DEYING UP - APPREHENDED FAILURE OF

A drouth of unprecedented severity prevails throughout the greater part of the West Indies. In the island of Trinidad the drenth is so intense that the deepest wells in Port of Spain are almost dry. The country was completely burnt up with heat, and several free had occurred, with most disastrous results. One of the fires had traversed twenty-five square miles of country, destroying in its course thousands of acres of grow-ing canes; and others had taken place on cocea plantations, with similar sad results. In St. Lucia the streams have diminished to such an extent that the mills are all have diminished to such an extent that the initis are at at a standstill for want of water to work them. In Guadaloupe public and private cisterns are alike dried up, and not a drop of fresh water is to be obtained. In the towns the inhabitants are to be seen at the corners of the different streets pumping and drinking brackish water; while the distress of domestic animals and cattle is postively painful to witness. In Grenada and Autiqua the young caues are perishing for lack of moisture, months having clapsed since they have had a heavy fall of rain. In Barbadoes the weather has been so dry that serious fears are entertained for next year's sugar crop. And in some parts of Jamuica the people are actually giving nearly a day's labor for a single bucket of water, while the water supply of Kingston, drawn from a river, distant about three miles from the city, has so greatly diminished as to awaken serious apprehensions of consequences in the event of a fire breaking out in the city. Says one of the Kingston journals: "We can hardly dare to contemplate what our position would be if fire was now to break in any part of the city. With the strong winds of the last few days, everything parched up and dried around us, and hardly water enough to supply one hydrant to any purpose, only the good providence of God could save us from the most fearful consequences." Of late years the rain-fall in most of the West India Islands has greatly diminished, owing in a great measure, it is supposed, to the cutting down of the large trees by the free settlers in opening at a standstill for want of water to work them. In

the good providence of God could save us from the most fearful consequences." Of late years the rain-fall in most of the West India Islands has greatly diminshed, owing in a great measure, it is supposed, to the cutting down of the large trees by the free settlers in opening up fresh grounds for the collivation of coffee, yans, &c. Himlar consequences arising from the destruction of forests have been noticed in the East Indies and else where. COOLIE INMICIATION IN JAMAICA—DISCRACEFUL TREATMENT OF THE IMMIGRANTS.

GOV. Grant has published a minute statement on Coolie immigration, containing some starting disclosures as to the working of the system in the island of Jamaica. On some estates the mortality among the immigrants arriving during the last is months has been 15 per cent, and on one estate the mortality has been as much as 50 per cent. The weekly carmings of a considerable portion of the coolies indentured on many estates have been so smail as to be insufficient to afford food enough to maintain a working man in health, far less to afford means of supplying any other wants. The weekly earnings of a coolie have been found to be as low as 25 cents, and in many cases they have been found to be as low as 25 cents, and in many cases they have been found to be coolies have been sufficient to maintain a working of the coolies have been sufficient to maintain a working of the coolies have been sufficient to maintain a workingman in health and strength, or to restore the strength of a weakly man, and to supply all the other wants of a laborer. Sir John Grant adds: "I am obliged to say that the information in the sufficient of the weekly earnings of the coolies have been sufficient to maintain a workingman in health and strength, or to restore the strength of a weakly man, and to supply all the other wants of a laborer. Sir John Grant adds: "I am obliged to say that the information more especially the limiter of the strength of the sufficient for the price of the system. Logwood Alamaica which has convinced not hav

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-ORLEANS REVENUE FRAUDS-A RE-ASSESSMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME TAX ORDERED—THE CHINESE LABOR CONVENTION AT MEMPHIS-THE TEXAS ELECTION-THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP-DR. MARY WALKER -FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Monday, July 12, 1869. A representative of the firm of August Couterle & Co. endeavoring to obtain a release of the sugars belonging to that house, recently seized by the Treasury Department at the instance of Collector Casey of that port. The colossal importance of the sugar frauds, alleged to have been committed by Couterie & Co., with the conniv ance of Perry Fuller and his subordinates, while he was Collector at New-Orleans, as well as those perpetrated by other houses, will induce the Department to give the matter serious attention. Official information has been received here regarding them, which will be made public at the proper time, and from which it appears that gigantic rings were successfully maintained in the Custom-House during Fuller's administration for the purpose of defrauding the Government. It seems that the Appraisers and Weighers are the parties most revenue taxes on sugar are not the only frauds perpetrated by the people of New-Orieans. The Revenue Bureau has received information that a new assess. ment of the annual income return has been rendered necessary, by the evident frauds committed in the returns of merchants, and in fact almost the entire business community of that city. The total amount of this kind of \$350,000, which is about one-tenth the amount returned in New-York. In fact, hundreds of prominent business men in the North have returned and paid taxes on a larger amount than that returned by the entire City of New-Orleans. Supervisor Conklin has therefore ordered a reassessment.

The meeting of the Executive Committee, appoint by the recent Commercial Convention at Memphis, which occurs during the present month, promises to develop something of a political character. Au agent of a prominent Chinese importing house will be present at the invitation of the Committee, and will lay before them plans for the importation of Coolie labor into all of the Southern States. The object of this movement is evidently to displace the freedmen from their natural inheritance as the laboring class of the South. It is therefore probable that before long the blacks of the South will be arrayed against the Celestials, the same as the white laborers of

Gov. Pease and Col. John P. Ochiltree of Texas called on the President to-day, and were granted an hour's in terview. Pease and Ochiltree visited His Excellency as the representatives of the Hamilton party of Texas, for the purpose of securing an earlier day than the latter part of November for the holding of an election in their State. They suggested September or October before the cotton picking season begins, but the President refused to gratify them with a change. He said he thought it better that Mississippi and Texas should vote after the regular Fall elections in the Northern and Western States. Gov. Pease represents affairs in Texas as fast becoming peaceful and settled. He thinks Hamliton will be elected Governor by a very large maority, and that the Hamilton party will carry the Legislature, and elect a majority of the Congressmen. About the crops he says the cotton crop promises to be the largest ever raised in Texas. There has as yet been no indication of the cotton worm, and the probabilities are that the crop will escape this season. Pease will remain here for a few days, and then visit New-York before returning home.

Governor-elect Walker of Virginia, spent nearly two hours with the President to-day. Secretaries Fish, Bout-well, and Rawlins were present during a greater portion resentations to the President of his intention to give his administration a full and hearty support in governing swered that he hoped he would succeed in carrying out his representations. A failure, he thought, would be ruinous to the State. Secretary Rawlins remarked, during the conversation, that he thought Virginia was the only truly reconstructed State in the South. The Walker men have a large majority in the State Legislature, and already the question of United States Senator is being canvassed. The candidates named so far are Dr. Sharpe, formerly of Richmond, Va., present Marshal of the Dis Franklin Stearns, an old Union resident of Richmond. and the person who nominated Walker for Governor in the Convention; Mr. McKenzie, Congressman-elect from the Alexandria District; D. W. D. Wallach of Culpepper who was a candidate for Congress in McKenzle's district, but withdrew in McKenzie's favor; and A. B. Johnson Barker, a wealthy and influential citizen of Richmond. Secretary Boutwell to-day peremptorily refused to give Dr. Mary Walker a place in the Treasury Department. Auditor Clark and Gen. Spinner were willing to take the dector in on trial, but Mr. Boutwell was of the opinion that she could do better outside of his department.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, Seventh-st., for July, it appears that the deposits amounted to \$1,231,000 on the first of July, and the assets to \$1,271,000. The increase of deposits for the month o June was over \$30,000, though it is the season of planting among the colored people, and not the season of reaping. The deposits will reach, at the present ratio of increase, \$1,500,000 by the end of the year.

Col. C. N. Goulding of Ohio, Chief Quartermaster of the Twenty-third Army Corps during the war, was to-day appointed Consul to Hong Kong, China, vice J. J. Allen of Ohio, removed. Secretary Fish some time ago an nounced that Ohio had then her full complement of foreign appointments, and he would make no further appointments from that State, but Col. Goulding was so strongly recommended that he to-day concluded to make an exception in his case.

A weekly newspaper, called The Great Republic, started here about three years ago, has suspended publication. and the effects of the concern are in the hands of the Sheriff, who will to-morrow dispose of them at public sale. The proprietors of the paper ran it as an organ of the "Boys in Blue," the "Grand Army of the Republic," the "Union League," and numerous other political organ, izations, and having secured office under the Government have abandoned the paper to its creditors.

The Sunday Herald, a Democratic newspaper here, a sort of tender to the old Intelligencer, was to-day sold at auction for \$100. Three young Washington journalists of recognized ability bought it, and intend running it as an independent newspaper, devoted exclusively to news, and not hampered with politics.

The press of The National Intelligencer is advertised by the United States Marshal for sale as the property of Messrs. Snow & Coyle, the proprietors of The Intelligeneer. The purpose of the sale is to satisfy a claim for rent due one Henry Palkinhorn, owner of the building in which The Intelligencer was published.

TERGER APPLIES FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS COR-PUS TO CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE—WEALTHY DISTILLERS CONVICTED OF REVENUE FRAUDS AND IMPRISONED-SECRETARY ROBESON CON-GRATULATED-APPOINTMENTS. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Messrs, James M. Carlisle and Philip Phillips to-day presented to Chief Justice Chase a petition of Col. E. M. Yerger, now on trial before a Military Commission in Mississippi for the murder of Col. Crane, praying for a writ of habeas corpus to take him from the custody of said Military Commission. The petition is in the usual form, and represents that the petitioner is a civilian; that he has never been in the military service; that he is on trial before a Military Commission in time of peace, on a charge of murder, &c. The Chief-Justice received the application, and fixed Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock as the time for the hearing, in the Supreme Court room at the Capitol. He also directed a notice to be served on the Attorney-General, and the latter intimated that he would be present on Wednesday morning to represent the interests of the Government. While the argument will be relative to the jurisdiction of the Chief-Justice, it will necessarily involve facts in the case, for it is said, the Chief-Justice would hardly direct the writ to issue, and put the Government to the expense of bringing prisoners here onless he was satisfied, after a full hearing, there unless he was satisfied, after a full hearing, there unless he was satisfied, after a full hearing, there unless he was satisfied, after a full hearing, there unless he was satisfied, after a full hearing, there on lies he had the jurisdiction and power to discharge the prisoner modern and provent of discharge the prisoner in less than the had the jurisdiction and power to discharge the prisoner in less than the heart is the province of the construction acts the co writ of habeas corpus to take him from the custody of said Military Commission. The petition is in the usual

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

hoped to escape owing to their riches and influence, and that their conviction will have good effect on smaller distillers who violate the law.

This afternoon about 50 New-Jerseymen called at the Navy Department to pay their respects to Secretary Robeson. Mr. Bradshaw introduced them by a speech, and presented a series of resolutions which they had adopted, expressing to the Presadent their warmest thanks for giving New-Jersey a representative in the Cabinet; recognizing in Secretary Robeson a representative Jerseyman, a true and tried Republican and a conteous gentleman, and asserting that the illustrious men who have previously filled the office from that State have in him a worthy successor; and they have the fullest confidence that he will administer all the duties of his high office with receit to himself and honor to their gallant State, and with satisfaction to the whole community. Secretary Robeson then, with expressions of sincerity, thanked his friends for the honor of this visit, and in reply to Mr. Bradshaw's remarks in reference to the patriotic services of Jerseymen, said their record "shines like the constellation in the heavens, studded with bright stars which spoke to the heart in silent, yet impressive grandeur. New-Jersey in the future, as in the past, will be true to the record, and if I fail her, may my right hand forget its cunning, and my own name and the name of my fathers be stricken from the records of my State. Of the administration of President Grant, perhaps it does not become me to speak; but I will only say of it, that as the policy by which the Rebellion was finally subdued was a policy of action rather than profession, so the policy of the present administration, under his leadership, must be judged by its fruits. With no startling announcement, with no profession of splendid policy, the administration of Gen. Grant endeavors quietly, persistently, and honestly, to perferm each day the duties which it each day lind before it, and trust itself without reserve to the Intelligence hoped to escape owing to their riches and influence, and

cumstances.

The War Department has issued an order disallowing use of velatile oil by the army for illuminating Forts and Quarters at military posts.

A special meeting of the Columbia Typographical Union

A special meeting of the Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 was held to-night, to consider the question relative to the employment of apprentices. As soon as the meeting was called to order a motion was made to suspend the rules so as to take up the subject. This required a two-third-vote, which was not obtained. A resolution was then introduced and adopted to appoint a Committee of five to prepare a report upon the apprentice question, with the view to a compromise. The report is to be considered at the next regular meeting of the society. This, however, still leaves the Douglass question in dispute.

CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE. Washington, July 12.-The following circular has just been issued :

lar has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1869.
The Convention lately concluded between the United States and the Republic of Mexico provides that all the claims on the part of corporations, companies or private individuals, cluzens of the United States, upon the Government of the Mexican Republic, arising from injuries to their persons or property, by the authorities of the Mexican Republic, which may have been presented to the Government of the United States for its interposition with the Government of the Republic of Mexico, since the signature of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, of the 2d of February, 1848, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims as may be presented within the time specified in the said Convention, shall be referred to a mixed commission, which is to meet in the city of Washington, Citizens of the United States having claims agains, the Mexican Government, arising from hunters to their per-

citizens of the United States having claims against the Mexican Government, arising from injuries to their persons or property, which are to be presented to the said mixed Commission, and those who may present claims within the time limited in the Convention from the day of the first meeting of the said Commission, are recommended and advised to forward to this Department full statements of the said claims, under oath, accompanied by such proofs as they see fit to present.

J. Hubbey Ashton, esq., has been appointed, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, on the part of the United States, agent and counsel to take charge of and conduct all proceedings in the prosecution of claims offered through the Government of the United States. He will take charge of and submitted the Commission all proofs furnished by the saving chimacust their agents or counsel, under such rules as may be pescribed by the Commission, and will, under like rules, argue each case upon the proof so submitted, and such brief of argument as may be furnished to him, in a like manner. His compensation will be failed by the Government, and his services will be free to all claim ants. Chaimants are also informed that the services of private counsel will be limited to the preparation of cases for presentation and argument; but they are advised that their interests may be promoted by the employment private comes will be limited to the five are advised for presentation and argument; but they are advised that their interests may be promoted by the employment of comes to prepare briefs of the argument for the use of the agent of the Government, and otherwise to assist him, within the limitation stated, in the presentation of their cases. Claimants are required, in every case, to farnish to the Department satisfactory proofs showing, first, that they are citizens of the United States; second, the time when the claim arose; third, the present owner or owners of the claim, fourth, the name and address of the person authorized to act for the claimants, and to correspond with the Department on the subject of the claim. On application to the Department, or letter or otherwise, circulars will be sent to the claimants, containing substantially the general rules as to the mode and form of proof, which have been adopted by the commissions organized under Conventions between the United States and foreign governments for the adjustment of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State. sions organized under comments for the adjustments states and foreign governments for the adjustments for

> GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. .The French gun-boat Entre Casteaux

R. M. Field, who has stood for many years at the head of the St. Louis bar, died yesterday.Lightning struck the house of Mr. Sullivan. at East Boston, on Sunday, and killed his son, aged 12 years, and damaged the house by fire.

....John H. Bailey has assumed the duties of Collector of the Port of Portsmouth and the District of New-Hampshire, which includes the Canada border. Stephen Porter, aged 18, son of W. G. tter, Methodist minister at Whitehall, N. Y., was wined near that village on Saturday night, while

... A boy about 15 years of age, son of Edwin J. Mosely, commission merchant, was run over in Albany, yesterday, on the Northern Railroad, and in-.. The arch tunnel of the Baltimore and

Ohio Railroad at Cambridge, Ohio, gave way yesterday, letting down a great mass of dirt and rock. Very little detention to travel will be caused. ...The brig Sophie, of Hamburg, from Mina-

titlan for Queenstown, which was ashore on Pickles Reef. Fla., has been relieved by wreckers. All hands are sick with the Chagres fever, and one man is dead.

A portion of the Yellow Jacket Mine, at Gold Hill, Nevada, has been reclosed on account of the prevalence of smoke and gas. It is believed the fire is still burning in the Crown Point Mine.The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western

Company's foundery, at Scrantou. Ponn., was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss, \$30,000; insured in New-York

....An explosion, caused by fire damp, occorred in the Empire Colliery, near Wilkesbarre, Penn-yesterday. Eight men were injured, but it is thought none fatally.

.. The wheat crop in Santa Barbara County California, is generally a failure. The grasshoppers have appeared in great numbers in several counties in that State, but they have done but little damage as yet.

.The body of midshipman William Wirt, of Augusta, Maine, who was accidentally drowned on the 18th of June, in San Francisco Bay, was recovered on Sunday, and sent to Mare Island for interment.

aville last week results afray occurred at Louisville last week, resulting in the killing of James Wheeler by Wash. Ferguson. Wheeler received two shots, causing almost instant death. Ferguson was com-

mitted to jail.

On Thursday, two wealthy farmers named Blackborn, cousins, residing near Van Burensburg, Ills., begån tossing apples at each other in sport, which led to a quarrel, when one stabbed the other, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested.